

Who's Who  
Against America

Herr  
William  
Randolph  
Hearst

The  
Star-Spangled  
Shammer

How With an Eye  
Single to His Own  
Ends He Cleverly  
Camouflages His Pro-  
German Campaigns in  
Patriotism

By Samuel Hopkins Adams

III



TO Avert from his friend the Kaiser the result of Germany's repeated aggressions proved a task too great for even "the ablest and most powerful editor in the United States." What a heartless sacrifice of truth, honor and patriotism Hearst brought to the task I have pointed out in previous articles. War with Japan, war with Mexico, official rebuke to England, anything to divert the gathering wrath of the American people, Hearst industriously promulgated. War at any price with other nations; peace at any price with Germany; such was the platform and policy of Hearstism.

It all went for nothing. War was declared against Germany early in April. Thereafter, for a few days, the Hearst press flamed into fake enthusiasm. Its displays of the American flag, its institution of recruiting stations, its protestations of passionate Americanism earned for its controlling genius the deserved sobriquet of "the Star-Spangled Shammer."

Never was veneer laid on more thickly. Almost immediately it wore off, and beneath was revealed the authentic William R. Hearst in a new incarnation; that of the obstructor of his country's war. He had done his best for the Kaiser while peace endured. It wasn't good enough. Now we shall see him in the critical and difficult inception of the nation's campaign, further proving his allegiance to Teuton interests, by persistently advocating a paper war, a war of inaction, of do-nothingism, of non-resistance; a war in which the generals might appropriately be chosen from the People's Council, the captains from the Quaker brotherhood, and the rank and file from the ignoble army of the pacifist saints and the anti-conscription martyrs; such a war, indeed, as only the Germanized

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Three Inquiries  
To Sift Primary  
Fraud Charges

Swann and Lewis Act; Governor Ready—Mitchel Campaign Opens To-morrow

These were the chief developments yesterday in the complex situation growing out of William M. Bennett's victory over Mayor Mitchel in the Republican primaries.

The investigation of alleged frauds in the Republican primary loomed large in the announcement of District Attorney Swann that the examination of eighteen election inspectors from the 18th Assembly District had already produced sufficient evidence on which to ask the special grand jury for indictments.

The District Attorney will apply for a court order to-morrow to obtain possession of the ballot boxes, in order to have the "irregular" ballots as evidence. Voters whose names appear on certain polling lists will be subpoenaed and questioned.

District Attorney Harry E. Lewis of Kings County started a similar investigation of alleged frauds in the Brooklyn Republican primary vote.

Governor Whitman, through Attorney General Merton E. Lewis, may institute a third investigation of the alleged election frauds.

Mayor Mitchel and William M. Bennett both made it clear that they would stay in the Mayoralty fight to the finish.

The Fusion Committee, the Chamber of Commerce and other civic bodies planned a monster mass meeting in the City Hall plaza to-morrow noon, at which the Mayor will formally accept the independent nomination, and speak from the City Hall steps.

Mayor Mitchel conceded the nomination of Mr. Bennett, and will join with him to-morrow in court proceedings to substitute his name on the official Republican ballot.

Eighteen inspectors of elections in the 18th Assembly District were questioned yesterday by Assistant District Attorneys Olcott and Wallace regarding evidence of primary frauds in that district. Grand jury subpoenas will be served on them Monday.

District Attorney Swann declared he could not proceed with his investigation until he gets an order from the courts for the ballot boxes. He said he expects to continue the grand jury investigation, as the law gives him jurisdiction over the Attorney General because he initiated the proceedings.

"However," said Mr. Swann, "Governor Whitman can take the cases out of my hands any time he chooses by designating the Attorney General. We are in perfect accord, and the Attorney General shall be welcome to the cases if the Governor so elects."

Assistant District Attorney General Olcott said the inquiry is being conducted under Sections 721 and 723 of the penal law. The first applies to offenses of ballots and miscounts tending to "corrupt the results of an election." It constitutes a misdemeanor. The other section is more general and compares almost any act on the part of an election official to corrupt election results and constitutes a felony. In both cases intent must be shown.

Mr. Swann was reminded that Mr. Bennett had not provided him with any evidence, and he was asked whether he believed Mr. Bennett was reluctant to do so.

"I guess Mr. Bennett has been too busy," he replied.

Assistant District Attorney Wallace said last night that he had examined the signatures of some of the voters in the 18th Assembly District and had compared them with the signatures of the same voters in the registration books.

"I am not a handwriting expert, by any means," he said, "but I must say a number of them show remarkable counterfeits."

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10,000 Crimes  
Are Charged  
To the I. W. W.

Other Sedition Spreaders in Flight, With Detectives on Trail

Wealthy Persons on Organization Roll

Publication of Names Is Expected to Cause a Sensation

(Special Correspondence)

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Frantic preparations for the defense of the I. W. W. leaders taken in raid here and all over the country were made to-day. At the same time more arrests were made in many cities, while several alleged sedition spreaders were in flight, with Secret Service agents hot on their trails.

More than 10,000 individual crimes are alleged against members of the I. W. W. in a vast criminal campaign of sedition. This information was authoritatively given out from government sources to-day. It is declared that the conspiracy laid to I. W. W. chiefs contemplated the hampering of every objective of the government in its war aims.

Names of many rich and influential men and women have been found on the rolls of the I. W. W. District Attorney Clyne announced to-day. The list of these, when made public, is expected to cause a sensation. These persons may face charges of being accessories in disloyal acts and be severely dealt with.

On alleged evidence that the I. W. W. organization maintained illegal relations with German prisoners at Fort Mifflin, near San Francisco, Louis Parente and George Speed, I. W. W. officials, were arrested in San Francisco to-day. Speed is secretary of the San Francisco branch of the organization and Parente is president of the Italian branch there.

For the first time the government has permitted the publication of the precise charges against the I. W. W. organization. These are included:

Hindering the act of 1918 and 1917 making appropriations for certain fortifications and for the purchase of arms, by interfering with the carrying out of the manufacturing of the necessities for carrying out of the provisions of the act.

Preventing the carrying out of contracts between the United States government and coal companies for fuel for shipping purposes of all kinds.

Hindering the manufacture of torpedoes.

Planning and interfering with the manufacture of clothing for soldiers and sailors.

Interfering with the manufacture of medical and hospital supplies.

Preventing the designing to prevent registration under the draft law, with a view to weakening the United States army, and actually preventing the carrying out of orders.

Seditious articles printed in "Solidarity," the I. W. W. organ.

Vicious articles printed in various organs of the I. W. W. printed in fifteen different languages.

Interference with lumber being felled in the forests for the manufacture of government supplies.

Stopping the felling and shipping of spruce trees, the lumber exclusively used for the manufacture of airplanes.

Stopping the felling of lumber for the construction for the cantonments and camps throughout the country.

Discovery of certain efforts on the part of members of the I. W. W. to cause and those who had registered a feeling of disloyalty and insubordination.

Abusing the mail in distributing throughout the United States the slogan, "Don't be a soldier; be a man."

Instead of striking, using destructive methods, such as breaking up machinery in factories.

Distributing books, on "Sabotage," written by Emil Pouget, which the government considers the "most vicious book ever printed."

Expulsion of La Follette Is Asked in Senate

(Special Correspondence)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The expulsion of Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin, from the United States Senate was proposed formally to that body to-day by the grounds that he is a "teacher of disloyalty" and "sedition, giving aid and comfort to our enemies and hindering the government in the conduct of the war."

This accusation is contained in a resolution of the Minnesota Commission of Public Safety, headed by Governor Burnquist, petitioning the Senate to expel La Follette.

The petition which Senator Kellogg presented follows:

"WHEREAS, the utterances of Senator La Follette, with all the prestige of his high office as Senator of the United States, made under protest of the Non-Partisan League, the president of the Non-Partisan League that no disloyal expressions would be permitted during the session of the league, and the high cost of living, have already served to create a treasonable sentiment in the State of Minnesota, and being spread through the public press, can have no other effect than to weaken the support of the government in carrying the war; be it further

"RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution, together with copies of the La Follette speech, be forwarded to the President of the Senate and Senators Nelson and Kellogg."

Senator La Follette was not present when the petition was submitted and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. He entered the chamber soon afterward, apparently unconcerned.

Hoover Sets Food Saving Week to Win War

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Herbert C. Hoover, Federal Food Administrator, announced to-day that the week of October 21 to 28 has been selected for a nation-wide campaign to complete the enrolment of the nation's forces which will work to conserve the food supply.

"The harvest is now in hand, and we can measure the world's food resources," said Mr. Hoover. "The available supplies this harvest year are less than last year; the demand is greater than last year. We can meet the call upon next year only by savings and by substitution of commodities which cannot be transported."

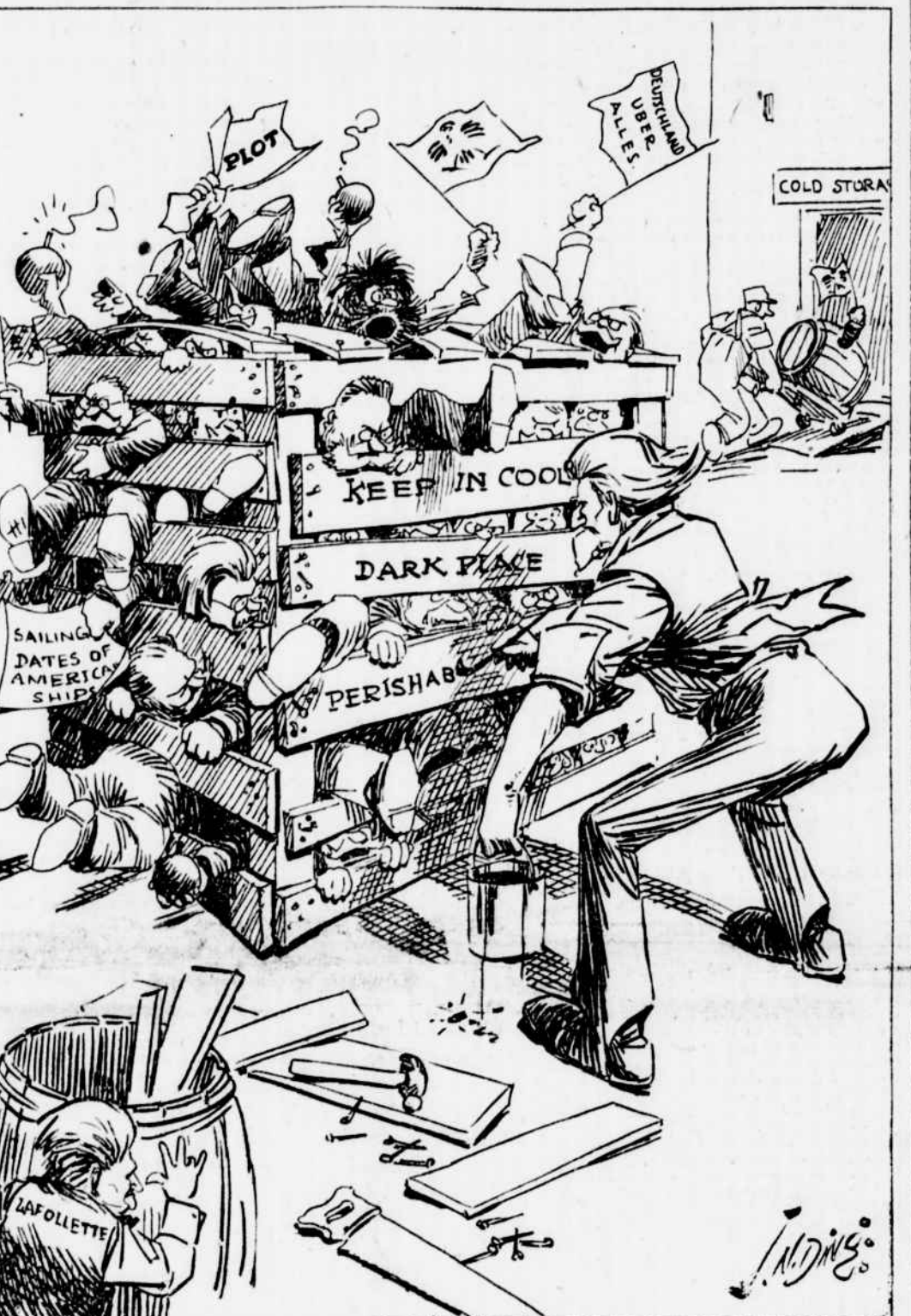
"The Allies are our first line of defence. They must be fed, and food will win the war. All Europe is on rations or restricted supplies. Only in our own country is each one permitted to judge for himself the duty he owes his country in food consumption."

"We are asking every householder, hotel, restaurant and dealer in foodstuffs in the nation to become a member of the food administration for conservation and to pledge himself to follow, in so far as circumstances permit, the suggestions that will be offered from time to time as to measures of food savings."

"For us there is no threat of privation. We wish only that our people should eat plenty, but wisely and without waste."

"I therefore appeal to the churches and to the schools for their assistance in this crusade; to all the organizations for defence, local and national; to all the agencies, commercial, social and civic, that they join the Administration in this work for the fundamental safety of the nation."

FOR STORAGE TILL AFTER THE WAR



Russia Must Stay in War to Win U. S. Aid

Diplomats Here Fear Bolshevik, if in Power, Would Seek Peace

(Staff Correspondence)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Russia has been made aware that the continuance of American aid to her is conditioned upon Russia's continuance in the war against Germany. There is no suspicion here regarding the intentions of the Kerensky government, and this country has received ample assurances that the Provisional authorities are determined to fight on. War Minister Verkhovsky, who possesses the confidence of the Bolsheviks, is himself in favor of pressing the war to victory.

While the Kerensky government has signified its intention of resisting a possible Bolshevik resolution to take the supreme power into their own hands, these extreme radicals themselves profess not to desire a separate peace, but they are not trusted by Entente diplomats here, who see little difference between a separate peace and a cessation of fighting in the hope of compelling a general peace.

Radicals See Need of Winning War

Information has been received here, however, that there is an element among the Bolsheviks who, while opposed to any bourgeoisie participation in the government, believe that the preservation of the liberty of the Russian people depends upon the defeat of Germany, and that, while they place their own national security as a democratic state above any other interest, they are not blind to the necessity of defeating Germany.

Semi-official dispatches received by the Russian Embassy to-day stated that Foreign Minister Terestchenko, who tendered his resignation from the War Cabinet, had reconsidered and decided to retain his post in view of the difficult situation Russia faces, but that he made his continuance in office contingent upon the formation of a coalition ministry.

In Russian circles here the opinion was held to-day that there would be no compromise between Premier Kerensky and the Maximalists. The hope is that the Bolsheviks will be defeated.

Aerial Barrage Balks German Raid on London

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Hostile airplanes raided London to-night. An official communication from the Home Office on the latest raid says:

"Hostile airplanes crossed the coasts of Kent and Essex in groups between eight and nine o'clock. Several attacks were made upon London, and some bombs were dropped in the north-east and southeastern districts. Bombs were also dropped at various places in Kent and Essex. No reports of casualties have yet been received."

This is the third night air raid on England carried out by the Germans this week. In casualties and damage done the effectiveness of the British air force has been demonstrated. The German flights of September 2, 3 and 4. The present campaign has included Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, Kent, Essex and the London district as objectives. The weather favors flying and additional raids are to be expected. Two Gothas in Friday night's raiding squadron were brought down.

It was obvious that barrages were being thrown up to defeat the purpose of the raiders. At this time it appears that the barrages at least prevented the raiders from having their own way.

There are the best reasons for believing that the continued German airplane attacks on England with the plain purpose of killing women and children is repugnant to the British mind, but just as the army was forced to use poison gas against the German soldiers, or be in the position of fighting with one hand tied behind its back, so the British will be compelled to fight the Germans in the air by bombing German cities, according to the belief now generally held here.

The British have the necessary machines and particularly also against the decisions of the Reichstag? What does the Chancellor contemplate doing to check this abuse of authority by officers?"

The interpellation does not mention the activities of civilian officials, although the "Vorwarts," the "Tagblatt" and others newspapers have asserted repeatedly that the superior in the schools and government departments are using pressure on their subordinates to join the Fatherland party.

The second interpellation concerning the right of assembly accuses the home military authorities of manipulating the right of assembly on the side in favor of pan-German propaganda.

No Belgium Promise Made, Says Michaelis

Asserts Government Has Free Hand for Eventual Peace Parley

(COPENHAGEN, Sept. 29.—Germany has not renounced Belgium and has not been in communication with any of her enemies, according to Berlin reports of a speech made before the Reichstag in committee by Chancellor Michaelis.

The Chancellor is quoted as follows: "A Liberal Deputy correctly stated that the attitude of the imperial government as regards its war aims was clearly explained in my answer to the Papal note. The peace resolution of July 19 was expressly mentioned in this reply, and further explanation thereof is unnecessary."

"Moreover, I declare the statement that the imperial government had already communicated with this or that hostile government and that it had in advance renounced occupied territories, thus abandoning the most valuable advantages in peace negotiations, is untrue. I declare the imperial government has free hands for eventual peace negotiations. This also refers to Belgium."

The majority Socialists in the Reichstag have interpellated the government concerning official support of the pan-German agitation and the Fatherland party. The Socialists also made an interpellation on reported government interference with the right of assembly.

The interpellation does not mention the activities of civilian officials, although the "Vorwarts," the "Tagblatt" and others newspapers have asserted repeatedly that the superior in the schools and government departments are using pressure on their subordinates to join the Fatherland party.

The second interpellation concerning the right of assembly accuses the home military authorities of manipulating the right of assembly on the side in favor of pan-German propaganda.

War Taxes Raised; Final Bill Calls For \$26 a Person

Taxes Imposed by War Revenue Bill to Raise \$2,606,320,000

The war revenue bill, as finally agreed on by the House and Senate conferees and as it will probably be enacted into law, provides for the raising of approximately \$2,606,320,000, as follows:

Income tax	\$642,000,000
Excess profits tax	1,110,000,000
Distilled spirits	135,000,000
Rectified spirits	5,000,000
Wines, etc.	46,000,000
Soft drinks, syrups, etc.	14,000,000
Cigars	10,000,000
Cigarettes	20,000,000
Snuff	1,500,000
Cigarette papers	200,000
Motion picture films	7,500,000
Express and parcel post	16,000,000
Freight transportation	55,000,000
Pipe lines	4,500,000
Seats and berths	2,350,000
Telegraph and telephone messages	7,000,000
Insurance policies (new)	5,000,000
Automobiles (sale of)	40,000,000
Musical instruments (sale of)	4,000,000
Motion picture films (sale of)	3,000,000
Jewelry (sale by manufacturer)	4,500,000
Sporting goods	1,200,000
Pleasure boats	300,000
Perfumes and cosmetics	100,000
Proprietary medicines	3,000,000
Cameras	750,000
Admissions	50,000,000
Club dues	1,200,000
Schedule A, including playing cards	300,000
War estate tax	5,000,000
Virgin Island products	20,000
First class mail matter	60,000,000
Second class mail matter	14,000,000
Total	\$2,606,320,000

\$900,000,000 Fixed As N. Y. District's Share of New Loan

Subscription Here, However, Expected to Total \$1,500,000,000

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The minimum set for the subscription of the New York Federal Reserve District to the Liberty Loan is \$900,000,000, 30 per cent of the total issue. The amount it is expected to subscribe is \$1,500,000,000 of a total expectation of \$5,000,000,000.

These figures are given in the announcement by the Treasury Department to-night of the apportionment of the second issue, to be offered next Monday, among the various Federal Reserve districts, with one-half apportioned to Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

Apportionments indicate only what each district is expected to do and may be entirely upset, as in the case of the first Liberty Loan, by the actual subscriptions. In making the apportionments officials used two bases of subscriptions—the minimum of \$3,000,000,000 and an "expected amount" of \$5,000,000,000.

Apparently, in offering the second issue, officials hope to realize a \$5,000,000,000 response.

Apportionment by Districts

Here is the apportionment by Federal Reserve districts as announced by the Treasury Department:

District	Per cent	Minimum	Expected amount
Boston	10	\$300,000,000	\$1,500,000,000
New York	30	\$900,000,000	\$4,500,000,000
Philadelphia	10	\$300,000,000	\$1,500,000,000
Cleveland	10	\$300,000,000	\$1,500,000,000
Riohmond	4	\$120,000,000	\$600,000,000
Atlanta	4	\$120,000,000	\$600,000,000
St. Louis	4	\$120,000,000	\$600,000,000
Minneapolis	4	\$120,000,000	\$600,000,000
Kansas City	4	\$120,000,000	\$600,000,000
San Francisco	4	\$120,000,000	\$600,000,000
Totals	100	\$3,000,000,000	\$15,000,000,000

In each case the announcement reads: "The amount has been computed on the percentage basis, and while the banking resources of each district—that is, the total resources of the national, state banks and trust companies—have been given large consideration, other factors have been taken into account, such as the income tax collected from property therein, the subscriptions received from each district to the first Liberty Loan, and the amount of bonds allotted on such subscriptions, the capital available for bond investment in each district, and its population."

New Basis of Apportionment

The basis of apportionment thus varies materially from that used in the first Liberty Loan, when the banking resources of each Federal Reserve district were the sole basis of calculations. Apportionment by states, easy of computation in the first issue, cannot be determined except by Treasury experts in the second offering. It is likely that such apportionments will be announced shortly.

Governors of the Federal Reserve banks have been notified by Secretary McAdoo of the apportionments. The sums stated in the "amount expected" column are designated as "the amount which each district should subscribe in order to secure the result imperatively demanded for the defence and security of the nation."

Many Publications Affected

An additional tax of one-eighth cent per pound until July 1, 1919, and one-quarter cent thereafter on religious, agricultural, fraternal and similar publications was adopted.

The one cent tax on letters, except drop letters, was restored by the conferees. A one cent additional tax on postal and private mailing cards was added. The first class mail increases are estimated to raise \$30,000,000 a year effective thirty days after the passage of the act. The Senate provision exempting from postage letters written by soldiers and sailors abroad was retained.

The conferees levied 8 per cent in lieu of the Senate rate of 5 per cent, and

—on the Inside Pages

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The New Liberty Loan. What It Means to Mr. Average Man—and to the Nation.
- PART III, PAGE 4  
Kerensky the Man. First Real Biography of Russia's Great Leader. By a Childhood Friend.
- PART III, PAGE 9  
Murder as political strategy. How Philadelphia's Corruption Has Led Up to Violence.
- PART III, PAGE 10  
Marx, the Founder of Socialism. Opposed Anti-War Stand Such as His Followers Are Taking.
- PART V  
The Tribune Review
- PART III, PAGE 4  
Why the East Side Is Loath to Fight. An Analysis of Jewish Reactions to the War.
- PART III, PAGE 1  
The Third Battle of Ypres. A Study of the New British Offensives. By Frank H. Simonds.
- PART III, PAGE 3  
Ypres a Monument to Hun Deceitfulness. By Jeffery Farnol.
- PART III, PAGE 2  
"Aces Up"—20,000 Feet: Stories of the Fighting Air-men. Told by Themselves.
- PART VI  
The Tribune Graphic